

Selective Funding

(a) Screen Ireland (formerly The Irish Film Board)

- Funding for 2025: **€41m**. (€35m investment)
- Funding for development inc. slate development and production, inc. nationwide/regional uplift
- Feature films, TV drama, animation, docs and games, cinema distribution and skills and industry development

(b) Sound and Vision Fund ("S&V") (to become a Media Fund)

- Funding for 2025: **€25m.**
- 7% of TV Licence Fee (€14m) plus top up from Government
- Production of television programmes, including factual, entertainment, TV drama and animation

(c) Western Regional Audiovisual Production Fund ("WRAP")

- Total Funding in 2024 €500K.
- Films and TV dramas shooting west of the Shannon River

Automatic Funding - Tax Credits

- (a) Section 481: Feature films, TV drama, animation and creative documentaries
- **32%** of eligible spend, up to a maximum of **80%** of budget, up to a maximum eligible spend of €125m per project, with no annual limit
- New introduced in 2025 and similar to the UK: 8% uplift to 40% for feature films with budgets up to €20m and with Irish/EU creative talent attached
- (b) Section 481A: Computer games tax credit introduced 2022
- 32% of eligible spend up to a maximum of 80% of budget and €25m per project with no annual limit
- (c) Section 487A: Unscripted tax credit introduced in 2025
- 20% of eligible spend up to a maximum of 80% of budget and €15m per project with no annual limit

EU AVMS Directive & Public Service Media

EU AVMS Directive:

- No AVMSD inspired investment obligations and/or levies as yet in Ireland.
- The Online Safety and Media Regulation Act 2022: Media Regulator to introduce levy, (not investment obligation).
- Minister for Culture and Media: "Any such levy will need my approval"

Public Service Media:

- RTE (English language) and TG4 (Irish language)
- No funds for feature films. TV Drama (excluding "soaps") Irish PSM spend €10m P.A.
- Irish TV drama in English significantly funded from non-Irish sources

History Section 481 - Started out as an Investment Incentive (1987)

- Section 35 of Finance Act 1987: Tax incentive for Irish companies to invest in films.
 - Irish corporation tax then 40% for non manufacturing companies. Limited success.
- In 1993, Section 35 tax incentive extended to individuals.
 - Top income tax rate 41%. Maximum investment per individual 25K.
 - Investors were syndicated and returns placed on deposit with banks.
 - Paid over when the film was delivered and accepted by a distributor or broadcaster.
 - Huge success. (See "Braveheart").
- Consolidated into Section 481 of the Taxes Consolidation Act 1997.
 - Ireland belatedly joined the European Convention on Cinematographic Coproduction in 2001.
 - Facilitated feature film co production particularly with the UK.
 - Also growth of TV drama under Irish/Canadian Co Production Treaty (1989) in the 2000s.

History Section 481 - Changed to a Tax Credit (2015)

(i) "The Twenty One Month Rule":

Producer Company Must be Tax Resident in Ireland.

(ii) "The Broadcaster Exclusion Rule":

Producer Company Must Not be Owned by A Broadcaster or Streamer.

(iii) "The Upfront Payment":

Producer Company Can Claim 90% of 32% of Estimated Eligible Expenditure Upfront.

Reasons for the Change to a Tax Credit"

- "Leakage": cost of tax incentive to Exchequer: 41%.
 - Amount going towards production costs approx 30%. Investor return and fees deducted.
- UK tax credit introduced in 2007.
 - Tax credit paid out after costs incurred and audit delivered.
 - Also leakage of borrowing costs and fees to pay for production costs.
- Solution: The Upfront Payment.

Cost of the Section 481 Tax Credit

- Section 481 eligible expenditure in Ireland in 2024 approximately €450m.
- **Cost** to the Irish Fiscal Authorities of approximately **€120m**.
- **Most** of the eligible expenditure (75% to 90%) on **inward** "serviced" production driven by larger USA originated projects > see the TV Series "Wednesday" Season 2 based on "The Addams Family".

Application Process Section 481

- Applications are made to the Department of Culture and Media.
- Department issues a Cultural Certificate
 - (i) Cultural Test: Nine broad criteria, three to be achieved
 - (ii) Most films, TV drama and animation qualify (e.g. "Star Wars")
 - (iii) Cultural Test also includes industry development test
 - (iv) Skills development plans must be approved by Screen Ireland.
- Applicant then applies to Revenue (Fiscal Authority) Self Assessment.
- Revenue Issues Payment.

The Positives About Section 481

- (a) It is clear what can be claimed and predictable in being paid out.
- (b) There is no annual cap. Cap per project: Max eligible expenditure now €125m.
- (c) A local independent producer needs to be involved.

Unlike the UK, where a Hollywood Studio forms and owns the local production company and employs a production manager on the ground.

- (d) The involvement of the local independent producer happens for a number of reasons:
 - (i) The Twenty One Month Rule.
 - (ii) The Broadcaster Exclusion Rule.
 - (iii) The Upfront Payment (Personal liability of directors of the producer company for any tax errors).

Economic Impact of Section 481

- (i) Olsberg/SPI 2023 Cultural Dividend Report: Additionality of Section 481:
 - 82% of eligible spend would not have happened in Ireland without Section 481
 - (89% for inward production).
- (ii) PWC Report Spring 2021:
 - For every €1.00 spent on Section 481, the total economic contribution was €3.80.
 - 17,000 full time equivalent jobs.
- (iii) Olsberg/SPI 2018:
 - For every €1.00 spent by Exchequer on Section 481, €1.02 paid back in taxes to Exchequer.

Conclusion: Impact on AV Sector

Section 481 is:

- (i) Predictable
- (ii) Uncapped
- (iii) Upfront (like Belgian Tax Shelter)
- (iv) The value added to the Irish economy: A multiple of cost to government.
- (v) Indigenous production in Ireland needs two things:
 - 1. an AVMSD Levy
 - 2. increasing PSM funding

